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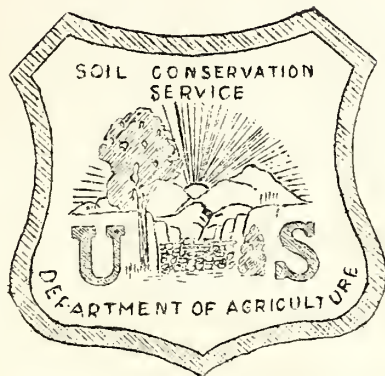
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# FISHING CREEK



PROJECT 30



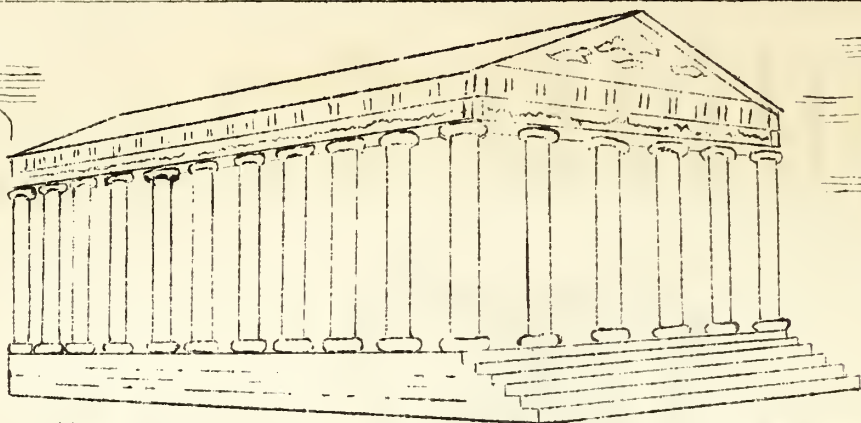
ROCK HILL, S.C.

## NEWS

JUNE, 1935

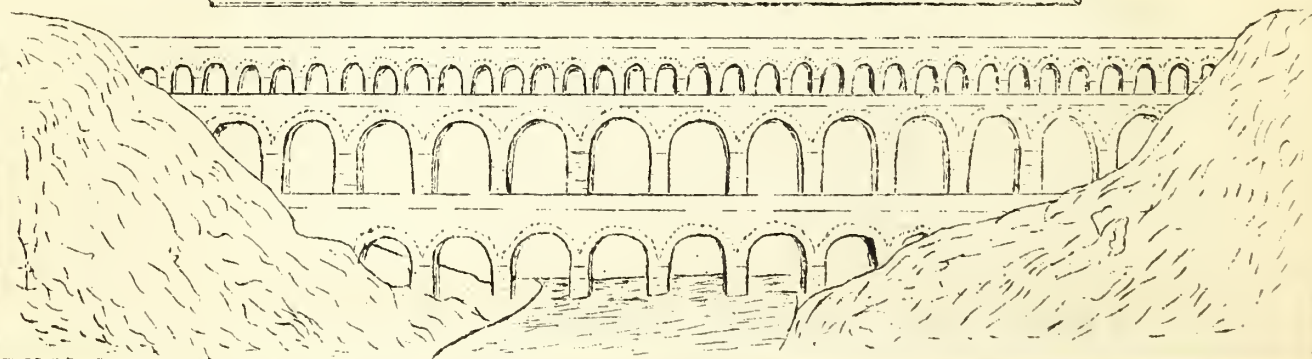
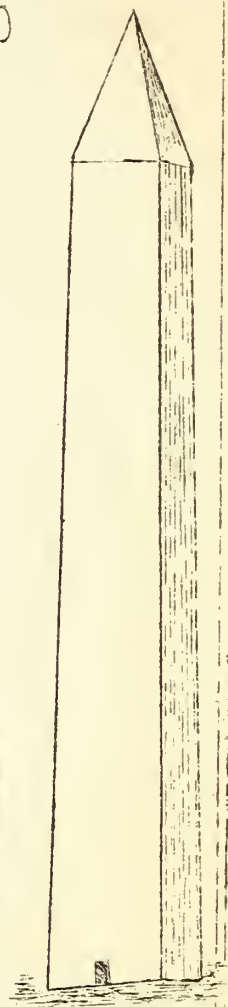


"KEEP THE GOOD LAND GOOD"



THEREFORE, WHEN WE BUILD, LET US  
THINK THAT WE BUILD FOREVER. LET  
IT NOT BE FOR PRESENT DELIGHT, NOR  
FOR PRESENT USE ALONE, LET IT BE  
SUCH WORK AS OUR DESCENDANTS  
WILL THANK US FOR, AND LET US  
THINK, AS WE LAY STONE ON STONE,  
THAT A TIME IS TO COME WHEN  
THOSE STONES WILL BE HELD SACRED  
BECAUSE OUR HANDS HAVE TOUCHED  
THEM AND THAT MEN WILL SAY AS  
THEY LOOK UPON THE LABOR AND  
THE WROUGHT SUBSTANCE OF THEM,  
"SEE! THIS OUR FATHERS DID FOR US."

-RUSKIN



## FISHING CREEK NEWS

Dr. T. S. Buie, Regional Director, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Mr. A. F. Ruff, Ass't Regional Director, Rock Hill, S. C.

Published by The Soil Conservation Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Rock Hill, South Carolina

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Dear Cooperator:

A few days ago I asked a farmer who has constantly made money in his farming operations over a period of fifty years, this question: "Why do you believe that barley is a profitable crop for York County?" His reply was: "On an acre of ground that will make thirty bushels of corn per acre, I can make thirty bushels of barley. It costs me seventy-five cents a bushel under present labor conditions to make a bushel of corn. It costs me not over twenty-five cents per bushel to harvest a bushel of barley. Ten bushels of barley equal in seed value nine bushels of corn. Then too, I can follow barley with a summer legume such as lespedeza and my land is under cover practically twelve months in the year."

Some mighty good rotations are listed below. With the use of a proper terracing system and some of the following cropping rotations, I can visualize prosperity to the land owners in the Fishing Creek Area in the years to come.

### ROTATIONS

1. THREE YEAR - Cotton, grain and corn  
Winter cover crop to precede corn  
with or without lespedeza or grain.
2. THREE YEAR - Cotton, cotton, and grain  
Winter cover crop to precede 1/2  
cotton area.
3. THREE YEAR - Corn, corn, and grain  
With or without lespedeza or grain.
4. TWO YEAR - Corn and grain  
Lespedeza or grain
5. TWO YEAR - Grain and row crop (corn or cotton).

(cont.)

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How often have you heard farmers who are buying feed for consumption of the work stock offer this excuse: "We just did not get any rain to make our corn. We had a wonderful corn prospect but just when it needed rain most, it was dry." In the use of grain in your rotations in York County, there is almost always sufficient rainfall to make a fair to excellent crop of winter grain. We always get our heaviest rainfall during the growing period of winter grain. Why not begin now to plan:

1. crop rotation
2. strip cropping
3. contour farming
4. terracing
5. preventing fire and overgrazing
6. contour furrowing of pastures
7. planting of trees and grasses
8. planting winter cover crops

Yours very truly,

*A. F. Ruff*  
A. F. Ruff  
Assistant Regional Director

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#### ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE AREA

By - M. B. Brissie

Among the many examples of good terraces in the York Area are those on the farm of Walker Gordon and D. C. Wood. A neighbor of Mr. Wood reports that several Sundays ago a nearby Sunday School dismissed early in order for the members to see Mr. Wood's terraces and waterway.

Mr. Berry at the York County Farm reports 2/3 of a stand of kudzu with other crowns still coming up. Mr. Berry was late planting the kudzu, but prepared the land well before planting.

Mr. R. L. McCorkle said: "I'll see Mr. McDaniel about terracing through his corn field which is already up to a stand. I would rather have the terraces than the corn." Mr. McDaniel is renting from Mr. McCorkle.

When he was interviewed about plans for erosion control on his farm, Dr. Cartwright said, "If renting the farm next year interferes with the terracing program in anyway, I will not rent next year because I certainly want the farm fixed up."

Mr. John G. Hall and Mr. R. E. McFarland have done some forest thinning demonstration of the Soil Conservation Service. "I always thought it should be done but I never knew just how to go about it before," Mr. Hall said.

Good examples of permanent structures in controlled waterways are to be found on the farms of R. L. McCorkle and Walker Gordon.

## TERRACING ALONE INSUFFICIENT FOR EROSION CONTROL

By - Ernest Carnes  
Spartanburg Project

The casual observer traveling the highways of certain parts of the Piedmont section will be impressed with the large amount of farm terracing which has been done in the past, yet soil erosion is advancing at a terrific rate. It is estimated in the section around Spartanburg and Greenville, South Carolina, that ninety per cent of all the land has been terraced, yet gullied hillsides can be seen on every hand. Streams are running red with the blood of the soil and it is estimated that approximately twenty-five per cent of the land in the Piedmont has been ruined by erosion.

A local business man recently stated that the first terracing done in Spartanburg County was in 1884. While farm terracing has been practiced for more than fifty years in this region, erosion has continued at an accelerated rate. Abandoned hillsides, now covered with trees, still show the marks of the old terrace ridges.

There are several reasons why farm terracing has not been more effective in the past.

1. Most of the terraces have had too much grade or fall, which caused the terrace channels to scour, especially at or near the outlets, and practically all of the topsoil has been lost. Fields are usually redder near the terrace outlets. Farmers have done very little to control the water at the terrace outlet. The increased volume and velocity of water at this critical point has resulted in severe gullying in many instances.
2. Terracing is a form of hillside drainage. The small terrace embankments used in the past have been inadequate in most instances to properly dispose of the runoff. These smaller ridges should have been spaced closer for maximum efficiency. The majority of terraces have been too small, especially during periods of high rainfall intensity. Farmers generally have underestimated the hydraulic effects of water passing down the slopes of cultivated fields.
3. Lack of equipment to build a sufficient terrace embankment is another important cause of failure of the old terracing system.
4. Very often lands were not terraced until practically all of the topsoil was lost. The runoff from such areas is much greater than from those having the original profile, thereby making it difficult to build terraces that would hold. Farm machinery on the average farm is inadequate to build a sufficient ridge under these conditions.

(cont.)

5. Many of the slopes that were terraced in this section of the Piedmont were entirely too steep for mechanical structures. Such lands should never have been cleared and put into cultivation.

6. Farmers generally have not used the proper system of terrace maintenance. Improper plowing of terraces has greatly lowered their efficiency. Very few farmers in this section have maintained a definite water channel above the terrace ridge, which is so essential to the proper functioning of the terracing system.

7. Probably one of the greatest causes for the failure of many of our terraces in the Piedmont has been the lack of proper vegetative control of hillside lands. Many of our farmers have continued to grow cotton on steep slopes. This practice cannot be continued under average conditions if we are to save our soils.

Farmers must visualize the necessity of proper land use and be guided by these principles in the future, if the remainder of the good soils of the Piedmont is to be saved for future generations. Definite rotations, which would have greatly aided in keeping terraces from breaking, have not been followed as a rule. In a great majority of cases the greatest benefits which have been derived from the present terracing system has been the resultant contour cultivation which goes hand in hand with a proper terracing program.

#### --THE LAND

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#### ABOUT TERRACE MAINTENANCE

By - C. E. Ramser, U.S.D.A.  
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

After terrace lines are properly laid out and terraces constructed to proper height and base, little work will be required each year to maintain and to keep them in good shape. Farmers who carefully maintain their terraced areas annually receive the greatest returns on the investment.

During the first year for best results the newly-built terraces should not be cultivated, but should be seeded to cover crops. After heavy rains it is a good plan to look over the terraces, especially at weak places, for breaks which can be repaired immediately. After the first year, when plowing the fields it is best to throw the soil toward the terrace embankment from both sides. Turning the soil toward the embankment helps maintain the height and broadens the base of the terraces.

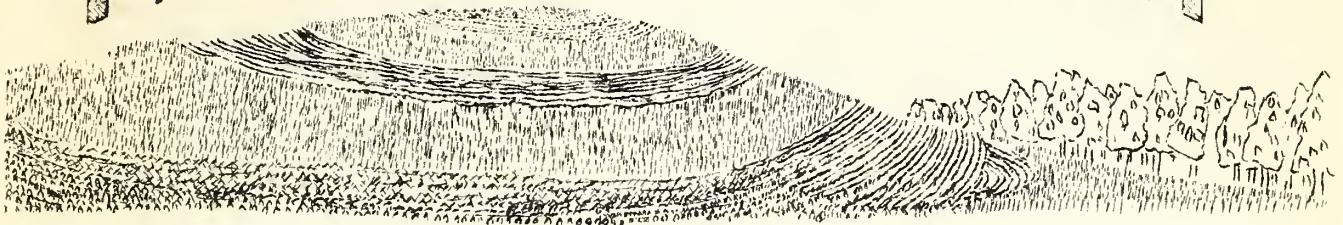
Breaks at bends are caused by water washing against the terraces and cutting through the embankments and usually occur where the terraces have considerable grade and the water a high velocity. Seeding the terraces at bends helps to prevent breaks.

-- AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

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# FARM MANAGEMENT



## THE IMPORTANCE OF COVER CROPS IN EROSION CONTROL

By - H. A. Brown

Among the important factors which determine the success of a farm business are size, labor efficiency, combination of enterprises, and production. The size of a farm business and the efficiency of both man and mule labor are largely fixed so to speak by the farm operator. The farm management specialist in writing the cooperation agreement between the farmer and the Soil Conservation Service keeps in mind at all times the above factors but more especially the combination of enterprises and production.

Many farmers have been able, up to the present, to maintain their yields per acre by more efficient use of fertilizers, better varieties, better spacing practices, and improved cultural methods. Because of those improved practices, it has been easy to overlook the seriousness of erosion--sheet erosion.

It would commonly be taken for granted that the thing of first importance in reducing erosion is the prevention of the formation of gullies but this is not the case. The beginning of the trouble is usually sheet washing with gullies occurring in the later stage.

Four general methods employed in this section for the prevention of sheet washing are: first, growing cover crops in order to decrease the movement of water and soil; second, using methods of tillage which will check the speed of the runoff and cause more absorption; third, increasing the organic matter content of the soil in order to bind the soil particles together; fourth, constructing terraces which slow up the runoff of the water thereby causing more absorption.

All farmers are familiar with the value of cover crops, but few

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farmers grow them to any extent. It is felt that the reason for their not growing more is due to the fact that the cost of the seed is prohibitive from year to year. The only remedy for this situation is for the farmer to save some seed on his farm every year and not have to purchase them. The Soil Conservation

Service has been liberal in the allotment of cover crop seed. Each cooperator has agreed to plant some of these seed for the purpose of harvesting them for seed. The Service expects every cooperator to save seed each year, and is willing to cooperate to the fullest in assisting the farmers to do so.

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### PLANT MORE GRAIN

By - K. R. Hollaster

If one will note the wonderful grain in our area and consider the small amount of labor expended in the making of it in comparison with corn, he cannot help thinking that he should increase his grain acreage.

Farmers complain that rains are not as bountiful in the summer as they once were. This may be true, but it is a fact that because of the loss of our top soil it now takes more frequent rainfalls to make corn.

Recently one farmer said that he was through planting corn on upland and another made the statement that it cost about 75 cents a bushel to raise corn while oats could be raised at 15 cents a bushel.

A seed breeder asserts that 50 bushels of barley can be made on

an acre that produces a bale of cotton and 10 bushels of barley equals 9 of corn for mule feed.

The Soil Conservation plan of planting at least one third of the land with small grain, the least erosive of all crops, rotated as prescribed will do much towards saving the Piedmont soils and making the burden of producing feed for livestock much less.

The statement has been made that the percentage of mortgaged land is less in Horry County than in any county in the United States. The reason given for it is that the bankers there have a strict rule that no farmer could get advances if he had to buy feed for his livestock.

If South Carolina raised all its feed, the state would be much more prosperous.

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# SOILS

## SOILS AND SOME OF THEIR ADAPTATIONS

By - Frank T. Ritchie, Jr.

In last month's publication we started a discussion on the different soils found in the Fishing Creek Area, beginning with the Cecil series, the predominating soil in this area, and also in this section of the Piedmont. This month we will present some of the basic facts to you about a few more soil series which we have in our area and in this locality.

### Appling Sandy Loam

(Symbol A) In cultivated fields, this consists of a gray or yellowish gray loamy sand or sandy loam, underlain by a yellow or reddish yellow sandy loam extending to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. The subsoil is a reddish yellow, or yellow and red mottled stiff but brittle clay.

The topography is undulating to gently rolling, making it favorable to cultivation. Surface drainage is good, but as a rule internal drainage is not as well developed as in the Cecil soils and the soil sometimes becomes waterlogged during the rainy spells. Crops do better in

dry seasons than during wet seasons. It is somewhat more cold and is said to be about three days later in warming up and drying out than Cecil sandy loam.

This soil is well-suited to cotton, corn, oats, cowpeas, soybeans and other forage crops. Sorghum makes a brighter and better flavored sirup on this soil than on the soils having a heavy red subsoil. Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, other truck crops, peanuts and watermelons also do well.

The Appling sandy loam is not as erosive as Cecil sandy loam, though care should be used to prevent the formation of gullies as this form of erosion may become severe once it gets started.

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### Durham Sandy Loam

(Symbol Du) The surface soil of Durham sandy loam is a gray to yellowish gray sandy loam, 8 to 10 inches deep, where it passes through a transition zone of yellow heavy sandy loam about 2 inches thick. The surface soil in cultivated fields is often almost white.

The subsoil is a bright yellow or orange yellow compact, friable sandy clay. This runs into a dull yellow or orange colored sandy clay which may become mottled with streaks of red at about 30 inches. This varies from the subsoil of the Appaling sandy loam in that it is plain yellow without mottlings except in the extreme lower part.

The topography is fairly level to gently undulating being favorable to cultivation. Durham soils are not as subject to erosion as are some of the other soils of the tract and as a rule a large part of

the surface soil remains. Small gullies often form, however, and care should be used to prevent them from growing.

This soil occurs in comparatively small areas, usually on slopes toward small streams. Drainage is fair to good, but during long rainy spells, the soil tends to become waterlogged and it receives seepage from the higher areas. For this reason, it produces better crops during moderately dry seasons than during wet times.

Durham's andy loam is suited to corn, oats and forage crops. Cotton is grown on some of the areas but it does not do as well as on better types of soil.

The soil is also suited to peanuts, potatoes, watermelons, and other vegetables. Sorghum on this soil makes a bright mild sirup of better quality than when grown on red soils.

### Wilkes Sandy Loam

(Symbol W) Wilkes sandy loam is quite variable and no definite description can be given that will apply to all areas. The surface is usually a gray to light gray sandy loam. The subsoil varies from greenish yellow sticky plastic clay to yellowish or reddish yellow friable clay.

The soil is derived from intermingled basic rocks which give the greenish plastic material and light colored granites, the weathering of which results in a friable gritty and sandy clay. The two conditions are so mix-

ed that the land has a very spotted uneven appearance.

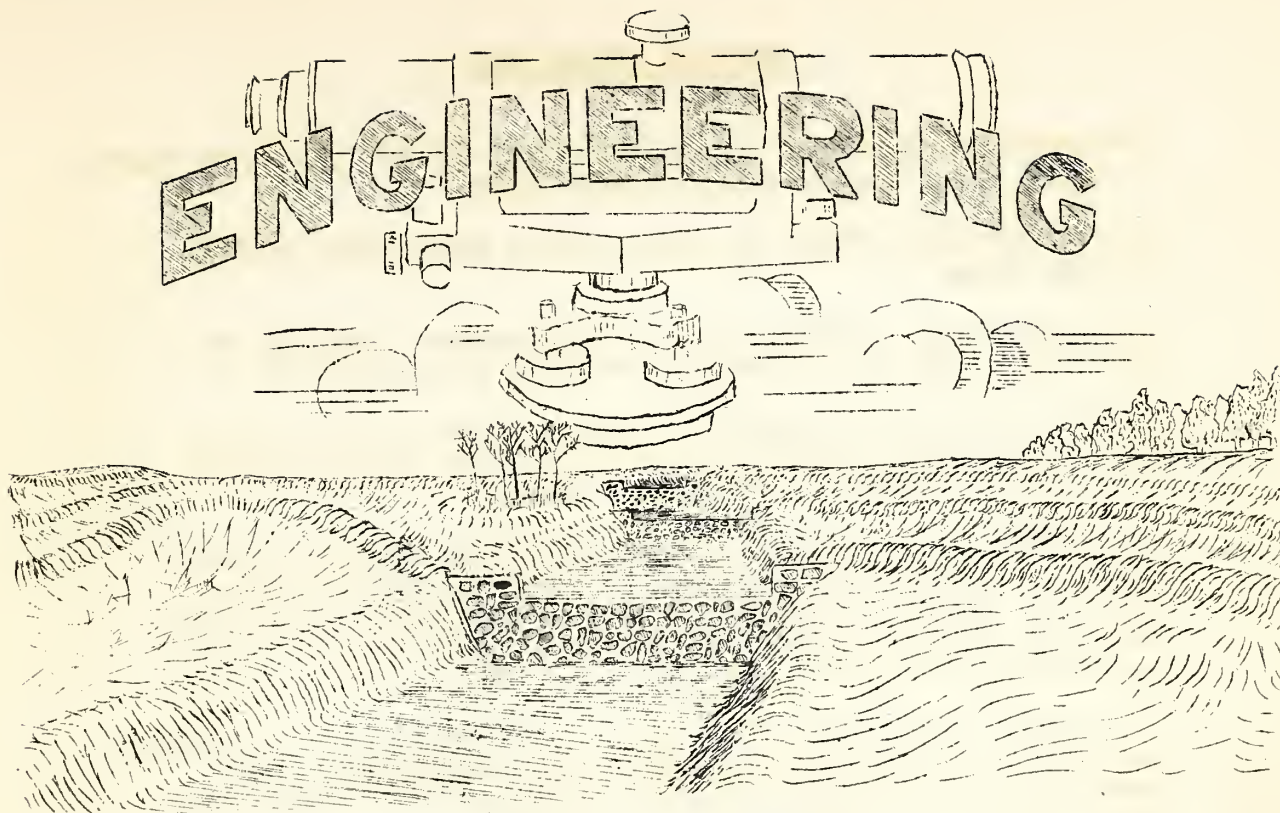
The topography is hilly and broken. The type usually occupies elevations from 20 to 50 feet above that of the surrounding country. Rock outcrop and stony areas are common.

Wilkes sandy loam is very erosive and gullies are quite common.

The land is very unfavorable to cultivation and in most cases, should be kept in pasture or forestry.

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### TERRACING DURING THE SUMMER

By - J. M. Downing

For the next few months the progress of our terracing program depends solely upon the farmers in the Fishing Creek Area. Without land to terrace, our machines must stand idle, and this can not be afforded by the Soil Conservation Service or the farmer.

It is to the advantage of every farmer to get his farm terraced as soon as possible so that his soil loss may be lessened and thereby increase his crop yields.

Terraces not only lessen soil loss but they conserve moisture on the fields. This moisture is very much needed during the summer months for growing crops.

In a recent issue of the Agricultural Engineers' Journal, Mr. Ramser, Chief Drainage Engineer, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, states that in La Crosse, Wisconsin, experiment

station terraces reduced the run-off water 45 per cent. When water is retained on the land, the soil is kept there also.

Combining these two functions of the terrace and valuing their worth to the growing crops, it is easy to see that a farmer is well paid for leaving a strip of ground along his terrace lines so that his land may be terraced during the summer.

At this time we are asking the farmer to let us know when his grain will be off so that we may run lines in these fields for terraces. When these lines are run, we want a strip left 10 feet wide above and 5 feet below the line. By doing this you may put in a forage crop and allow us to build terraces also. If these terraces are built soon enough, they may be planted to bear cane also.

Help us terrace your farm by cooperating in leaving a strip along the terrace lines.

## THE FARM OWNERS PART

The cooperator agrees to do the following definite things in connection with terracing and gully control work:

1. Furnish high stakes for running lines where crops prevent running plow.
2. Furnish man to drive stakes to mark terrace location, or mule and single plow to plow terrace line in open fields.
3. Plow two or four furrows to terrace lines in case it will be sometime before tractor can get to farm or if the field is to be planted prior to building terraces.
4. Furnish team, driver, and drag harrow and smoothe terrace ridges. This reveals low places in the ridge and mixes sub-soil with topsoil. A log, or home-made drag can be used if no harrow is available. This work should start as soon as tractor has completed first terrace.
5. Furnish team, labor, turning plow, and drag pan if available and build up low places in terrace ridges immediately after construction. The Soil Conservation Service will furnish drag pan or fresno if farmer does not have one.
6. Plow and pan out ends of terraces after construction.
7. Construct entire terrace system on those fields covered in agreement on which tractors will not operate.
8. After construction work has been completed, cooperator is to observe and inspect carefully after each rain all terraces and repair any breaks that may occur immediately after each rain, and see that channel is kept clear of soil deposits that may obstruct flow.
9. Observe carefully plans and instructions from Soil Conservation Service in reference to breaking terrace lands and maintaining terracing system and follow the same in every detail.
10. Provide logs, brush, stone, material for posts, and any other materials that may be available for gully control work and haul same to gully if requested by the Soil Conservation Service.

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\* Will Rogers said in a recent Sunday night \*  
\* radio broadcast, "Our forefathers thought \*  
\* that they were living off of nature by \*  
\* cutting down trees and plowing under grass, \*  
\* but in reality they were living off of \*  
\* future generations." \*

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"KEEP THE GOOD LAND GOOD"

## AFTER THE RAINS

By - E. E. Epting

The powerful erosive force of water has been clearly and forcefully demonstrated as a result of the deluge of rain which fell during recent periods.

Intense rainfall in a very short time is the severe test for any system of terraces. While terraces are not put to this severe test often, yet they are designed to take care of such situations, and will, if properly completed.

Doubtless, some of the cooperators have had broken terraces as a result of the recent intense rains. The Service has in practically every case checked and staked all terraces that have been constructed. In many instances work has not been done. A recent inspection shows that the vast majority of breaks have occurred at places on the ridge which were low and had been staked for building up at these points.

Considering the fact that the past few weeks have been a rushed period in getting crops planted, we realize that it was impractical for the cooperator to get this work done; but, at the same time, the Service feels that after it has filled its part of the bargain, it then lies with the cooperator to determine, by his expression of interest and energy, the effectiveness of the combined efforts towards erosion control.

Those who have not done the required drag pan work must surely see that the amount of work to be done now is many times more than at the time the terraces were built. Then, let it be the policy of every cooperator to take advantage of each opportunity and make sacrifices, if necessary, to make the efforts, energy and time worthwhile.

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## EXCERPT FROM EDITORIAL IN YORKVILLE ENQUIRER

By - A. M. Grist

We went up the Kings Mountain road and turned into the Lesslie McCorkle farm, where we found the first work of the Soil Erosion workers -- terraces were not of the sort I have been familiar with all my days -- little narrow strips, that would just invite a break and a gully washing across a field at the very first rain of half an hour or so. Terraces laid off "by the eye" half-heartedly built -- just make-shifts and make-believes. These terraces are laid off by skilled engineers with proper instruments to

get the proper directions according to the compass -- also a good chunk of common sense -- so built as to prevent breaks when the miniature floods come, and to conserve the water up to a pretty high percentage, and then in case of an unusual amount of rainfall to gently dump it into waterways that will carry it off gradually, over runways sodded to grasses and reinforced with "baffles" of wood or stone or other material, and thus prevent great washes in the fields.

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The soil conservation movement should have come forty or fifty years ago. Had it ~~done~~ so we would not be in such a down-and-out condition as we find ourselves in today.

Just think how different our streams of water would be. Gradually with the passing of the years, the soil has washed down from the now barren hillsides to fill the streams and cover the once fertile lowlands with less productive soil.

Farmers are developing a high appreciation of grains,--not only for feed, but as a method of holding the productive soil on the land. I like this idea of planting trees, too, on poor and hilly lands.

Unquestionably, we farmers have acted foolishly in showing so little respect for our land; but it is never too late to get religion, nor

to show respect for land.

Just see our average southern pasture. It seems the proper place for run-down and gullied land. Did we think that cultivation, sodding, and sowing grass seed would increase the value of pasturage areas? Did we do what was needed to prevent the pastures from washing into great, useless, and unsightly gullies? They stand as their own answer to the questions. I hope lots of them will be converted into a mass of edible kudzu.

No greater folly ever struck this country than the practice and abuse of clearing more land while the old and exhausted lands were turned out to wash away. Maybe it was thought that our resources were unlimited, but the struggle of many now to eke out an existence on marginal lands proves the contrary.

-- L. L. Ware

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Yes, the county farm is in the Fishing Creek Soil Conservation area; it contains 163 acres.

I am glad that the farm is located so that I have the cooperation of the soil conservation workers. They have laid off my terraces so as to keep the water on the farm and at the same time stop soil loss from washing. I don't plant any cotton, and the plan of crop rotation fitted nicely into that of the government workers.

My lespedeza, carpet grass, and sweet clover came up nicely and is getting a fine growth. The introduction of such crops in this vicinity for soil improvement, pasturage, and strip farming will change the appearance of this county and bring profit to farmers.

I think lots of the idea of adequate terracing. The plan of controlling the water so as to protect one from the water that comes from his neighbor's farm and retain it for the

production of crops is right and sensible. Besides, they have got the right idea of laying off rows so as not to turn on the crops. It's strange that farmers didn't know and practice this before, but habit is a powerful thing -- they used to plow up and down the hill.

They have built some short channels for me which are of great practical value. That's the way to protect a farm and stop the making of ruinous and unsightly gullies. I have the use of some convict labor and I intend to follow their good example and thin my forest lands, because it's a fine thing to grow trees.

I wish this country had had this soil conservation movement years ago. Things would be different if we had been practicing these intelligent methods. I believe that every farmer should show some respect for his soil; he owes it to future generations.

-- R. S. Berry





## RESULT OF RECENT RAIN

By - J. F. Cole

On Monday, May 20, 1935, a rain of unusual intensity fell on the Fishing Creek Soil Conservation Area.

Those of us who were out in the area at this time saw large quantities of water pouring out of every field carrying with it many tons of soil.

Mr. Farmer, did you ever notice during a rain of this sort the difference in color of the water coming from woods or some heavy permanent vegetation? The water coming out of the cultivated field will be a deep red color due to the large amount of soil it is carrying, while on the other hand, water from the vegetated areas will be nearly clear. The vegetation has been able to hold the soil particles in place, while the water in the cultivated fields was able to move the soil as it traveled to stream level.

During the rain in question, I saw

one old terrace emptying over a high bank into the road ditch. The water in this channel was heavy with silt. Nearby another terrace emptied into some young trees and vines. The water from this terrace after passing through these trees and vines, was traveling much slower and thus much clearer. Both of the above terraces came from the same field.

Stop and think one minute, Mr. Farmer, and you will realize how much plant food is lost from your fields during a hard rain. These plant food elements have been put on your field usually in the form of commercial fertilizer, for which you have paid hard earned money.

Keep your steeper slopes in trees, vines, grasses, or some close growing permanent vegetation.

This vegetation will slow down the water, and when it reaches your cultivated areas, its soil carrying capacity will be much less.

## A NEW SPECIES OF TREES TO BE TRIED IN YORK COUNTY

Mr. Carl Hart of York is furnishing the Soil Conservation Service with three pounds of white pine seed; and one pound each of western larch and giant white fir to raise seedlings for planting on his farm.

These seed are being put in beds

along the York-Rock Hill highway about 5 miles east of York.

These species of trees are not native of York County and so it will be interesting to people of this section to watch their growth.

J. F. Cole

## GAME CONSERVATION

By - J. D. Witherspoon

The Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the State Game Warden is attempting to form sanctuaries in this county where the birds and other game may herd unmolested. In this way we hope to save what few birds that are left and use them to increase the game throughout the county. If the game birds of this county keep up the steady decline that they have in the past it will not be many years before they will have entirely disappeared.

The game birds are some of the farmers' best friends. Their chief dict is insects. What little harm they do to the crops is greatly offset by the large number of harmful insects that they destroy. As one farmer remarked the other day when birds were plentiful in this county, one did not have nearly so many insect pests. When one thinks back over the past years it seems there has been a close correlation between the decrease of game birds

and the increase of insect pests.

The game bird must have protection, food and a good place to nest. If these three requisites are available you may expect more birds in the future. The landowner may easily furnish these for his birds.

The Soil Conservation Service is merely the sponsor in the farming of game sanctuaries. We are doing this as one of the steps in aiding the farmer. All contracts will be with State Game Warden. These contracts do not affect the farmers' property other than to prevent all hunting. The landowner does not bind his land in any other respect. No expense is incurred by the farmer whatsoever.

The property will be posted and protected by the State and County Game Wardens at the expense of the State. Think carefully over this program of game conservation and remember the need for more game in this county as well as throughout the entire country.

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## KUDZU NURSERY ESTABLISHED

By - J. F. Cole

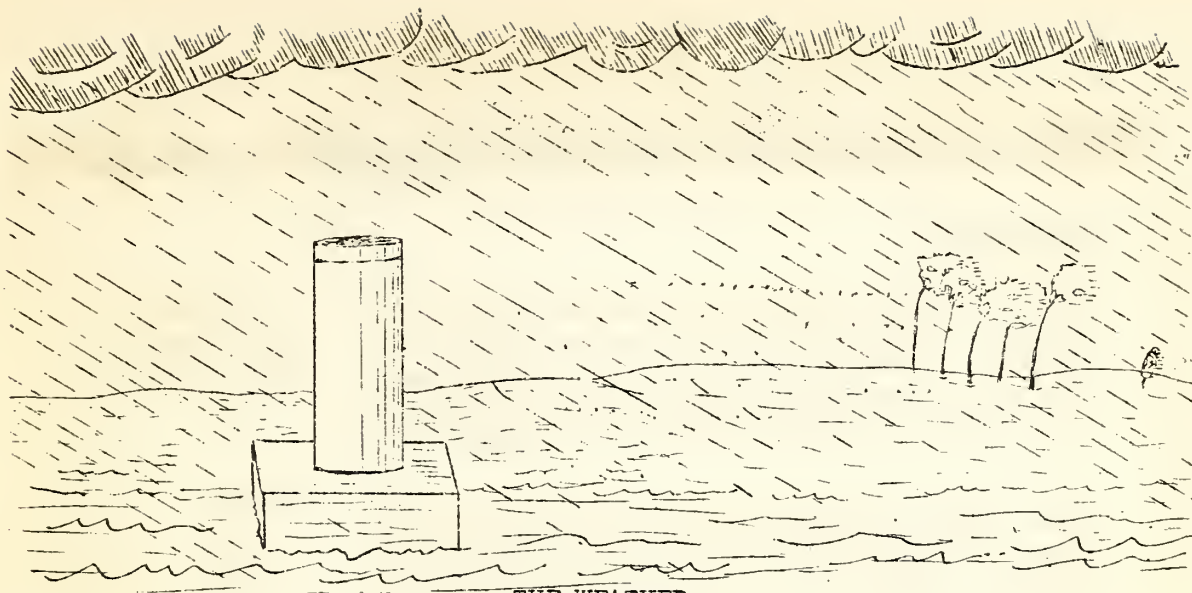
Work was begun this week on a kudzu nursery, which is located about one mile south of New Port.

The nursery is going to be approximately three acres in area, on which 250 pounds of seed will be sown. Beds will be built on which to plant the seed. They will be four feet wide, with two foot pathways between them. This will be the first time in this section that kudzu seedlings have been raised for transplanting on a large scale. Around 2,000,000 seedlings will be ready for field planting next winter

and spring.

After the first year in the field, kudzu makes a heavy mat of vines on the ground. The mat that kudzu forms over the soil makes it a very good soil holder. It is a leguminous plant which makes it valuable as a soil builder. It will grow on very poor soil and because of long runners, it puts out each year, it is well suited for erosion control work.

Kudzu can be cut for hay or used as pasture for livestock.



### THE WEATHER

By - Glenn Buie

Mark Twain once remarked that, "The weather is something everyone talks about, but no one does anything about it."

The first part of his remark is still true. However, since the Soil Conservation Service has been established much has been done to curb the costly damages due largely to weather conditions.

We intend each month to devote a small space in this magazine to "the weather."

In this space will be found such information as: the average rainfall by months, the number of days in the average growing season, the average number of clear days, rainy days, etc. We request that you save this and future issues of the Fishing Creek News. They will contain interesting and valuable information.

The weather information published will be based on data secured by the Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau at Winthrop College, this being the only official station in the Fishing Creek Watershed.

This month we are giving you the rainfall for the first five months of 1935, also the average monthly and annual rainfall based on records for the past 35 years:

Compare 1935 with this 35 year average.

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
35 yr. aver.	3.59	4.03	4.06	3.21	4.12	4.55	5.07	5.23	3.17	2.95	2.36	5.88	46.21
1935	2.33	2.99	3.46	4.47	4.44								



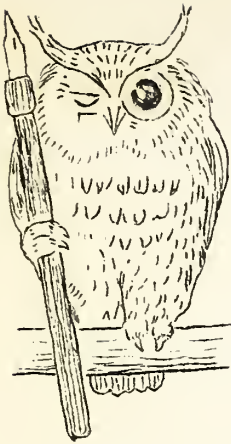
SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE FISHING CREEK AREA UP TO MAY 31, 1935

Structures

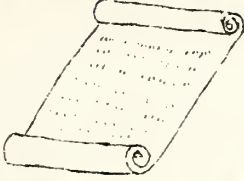
Contour lines run.....	203 acres
Terrace lines run.....	5,432 acres
Terraces constructed.....	3,148 acres
Treated waterways.....	70
Experimental asphalt outlets.....	6
Baffles, timber.....	2,831
Dams, loose rock.....	2
Dams, masonry.....	32
Terrace outlets.....	472
Flumes, rock.....	1
Cubic yards sloping by hand.....	2,569
Cubic yards sloping by dynamite.....	975
Square yards sodding.....	7,043
Square yards seeding repaired.....	378
Square yards seeding.....	40,805
Square yards seeding repaired.....	2,500
Linear feet channel ditching by tractor.....	25,745
Trees planted.....	725,370
Seedling beds completed.....	13
Contracts signed.....	209
Acres under agreement.....	28,596
Seeding inspection and advice.....	322
Farm visits.....	606
Tours.....	25
Soil and Erosion Survey completed on.....	48,018 acres - 375 farms
Mapped wooded land and revised open land on..	70 farms
New aerial sheets platted.....	47,447 acres
Kudzu planted.....	141,333
Visits made by seeding foremen.....	875
Invitations to work received.....	272 - 42,616 acres

"KEEP THE GOOD LAND GOOD"

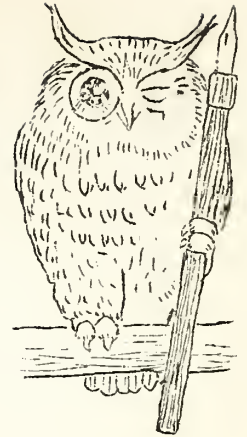




# NEWS LETTER



## EXCHANGE



"For want of a better expression, we may fall back on the old saying, 'The more one puts into anything, the more one gets out of it.' This is certainly true with respect to the work of the Soil Conservation Service.

-- Dr. T. S. Buie

South Tyger River News, Spartanburg, S. C. --

"THE SUCCESS OF THIS LAND-USE PROGRAM depends on the farmer himself. If our farmers continue to abide by the agreements which they have made with the Soil Conservation Service, we are sure that they shall be well rewarded when the harvest is gathered, but if they fail to carry out those plans, we can not say what the results will be. COOPERATION IS NEEDED. COOPERATE IS THE WATCHWORD."

-- The Tarheel Washoff - High Point, N. C. --

"Nature cannot prevent the violation of her laws, but she unfailingly and without discrimination punishes the violators.

"If the Soil Conservation Service can instill into each landowner an acute desire for a deep and rich topsoil, and teach by use of vegetative cover, strip cropping, contouring, and a correct system of terracing, we shall aid in making this country a more beautiful and profitable land."

-- The Okatibee Creek Watershed, Meridian, Miss. --

"As the fertility of the land is increased, crops are more abundant. Along with increased yields come greater profits for as yields increase, the cost of unit production decreases. It is much easier and less expensive to produce a bale of cotton on two acres than to work five acres to make a bale.

"Let's resolve now to have our farms in better shape at the end of the year and show our neighbors that we can make a better living than ever before. Along with this will come greater profits and our families will enjoy more of the conveniences and luxuries to which they are entitled."

-- Sandy Creek News, Athens, Georgia --

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